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## SECTION II: General Management Plan





## Section II

### **General Management Plan** ***for*** **Homestead National Monument of America**

#### **Introduction**

Having completed an Abbreviated Final Environmental Impact Statement (*AFEIS*) to determine its impacts to the human environment, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended, and having completed thorough public and agency review, this *Final General Management Plan for Homestead National Monument of America (FGMP)* has been developed to provide the conceptual framework that will guide the management of the Monument for the next 10 to 20 years. The *AFEIS* can be obtained by contacting the Monument. The *Record of Decision (ROD)* for the *FGMP/AFEIS* can be found in Appendix C.

This *Final General Management Plan for Homestead National Monument of America* presents practical and cost-effective *management prescriptions* for the future stewardship of the Monument. These prescriptions, which are presented in bold italic sentences, are simply broadly stated directions that qualitatively describe desired resource conditions, appropriate kinds of visitor experiences and levels of use, management activities, and development actions that are needed for achieving the Monument's legislated purpose. They meet the needs of the Monument, its resources, and its visitors, and fully support (1) the purpose and mission of the Monument, as defined by the legislation that established the Monument; (2) the larger mission of the National Park Service, as defined in that agency's 1916 Organic Act; and (3) the established laws and policies of the United States. In addition, this *GMP* embraces and promotes the concept of *sustainable design*, which is the philosophy that human development should exemplify the principles of conservation and encourage the application of those principles in our daily lives – that is, to enhance the capability of natural and cultural systems to maintain themselves over time.

This *GMP* presents stewardship directives that offer significant changes to the physical arrangement and operational functions of the Monument. It calls for significant changes in the location of key Monument functions to a location outside of the existing flood hazard zone as well as outside of the current Monument boundaries, along with other revised management prescriptions for the Monument. The *GMP* was also designed to address and be compatible with the three major components of the NPS mission as outlined in that agency's *Strategic Plan* (1997c). Those components include the *preservation of park resources*, the *provision for public enjoyment and visitor experience*, and *ensurance of organizational effectiveness*.

## General Management Plan

### Overview Description

This *GMP* recommends significant changes to the physical arrangement and operational functions of the Monument. These prescriptions represent a comprehensive alteration to the Monument's current operational form and to visitor orientation in order to fulfill the legislative requirements of the Monument.

The *GMP* calls for the creation of a new "Homestead Heritage Center" to house the Monument's collections, interpretive exhibits, public research facilities, and administrative offices. This new "Homestead Heritage Center" will be located on the eastern side of the Monument. After experiencing the new interpretive story and exhibits in the heritage center, the visitor would be invited to enter the historic 160-acre homestead tract, moving east to west, with an expansive view of the reconstructed prairie and agrarian countryside before them. In contrast to the present entrance into the historic site, this new orientation will facilitate the interpretation of the prairie as resembling the homestead landscape encountered and cultivated by pioneer farmers. The juxtaposition of viewing the reconstructed prairie, the farms, and the single family homes surrounding the site enables the integration of interpretation of the pioneering homestead era to subsequent and related agrarian developments.

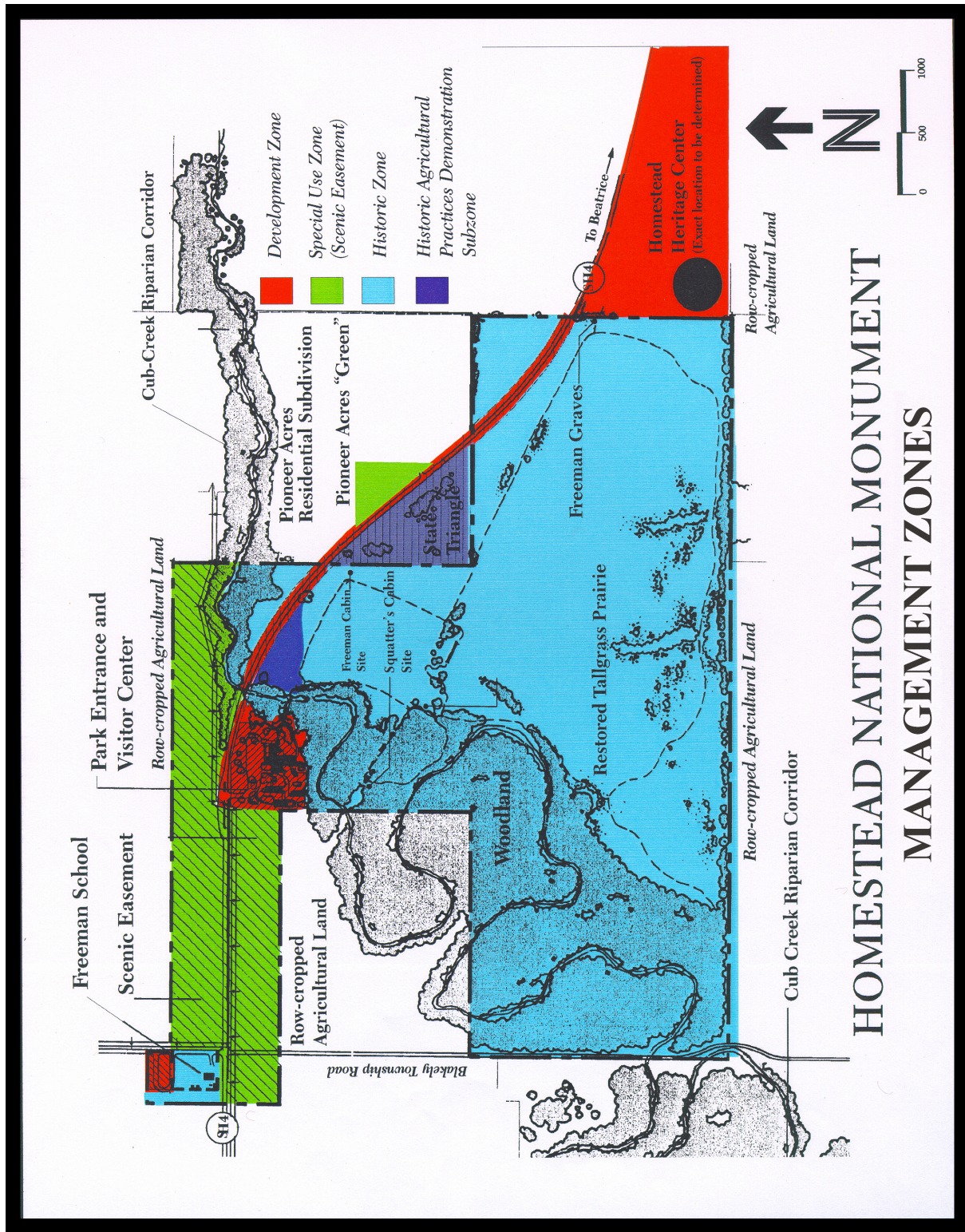
This plan also calls for the existing visitor center to be adaptively reused as an "Education Center". In addition to a range of educational activities, such as a "School of Traditional Homesteading Folk Arts," that will take place in this center, special events and interpretive programs will also be conducted.

In addition, the prescriptions contained within this *GMP* will form a linkage between the Monument and the surrounding rural countryside and communities through the establishment of a "Homestead Heritage Parkway" to highlight today's visible and tangible results of implementation of the Homestead Act.

### General Descriptions of Prescribed Development Concepts

#### The "Homestead Heritage Center"

The "Homestead Heritage Center" will be a 28,000 square-foot state-of-the-art energy-efficient, multi-level building constructed using sustainable materials and designed to reflect its setting on a site that was once prairie at the time of the Homestead Act. The entrance to this building will be set opposite of the view of the Freeman Homestead; that is, on the east. The entrance area will also incorporate a large brick mural showing scenes relating to the homesteading experience. The "Homestead Heritage Center" will also be designed in such a way to give the feeling of the prairie's wide-open spaces. It will need to be sited in a location that can integrate both the human elements of living within this vast region together with its rich natural resource legacy. One could capture the feeling of the tallgrass prairie along with the size and scope of an original 160-acre homestead from a designed viewing area associated with the building. From there one will be able to access the Monument's trail system. This building will need to be constructed in such a way to ensure the safety of visitors and resources in the event of severe storms, in particular from tornadoes. In its history, the Monument has had two tornadoes cause significant damage to structures or resources.



The focal point of the “Homestead Heritage Center” will be the Palmer-Epard Cabin. The cabin will have a realistic setting where, with the help of exhibits, visitors can learn what life was like in and around a homesteader’s cabin. These exhibits will use both visual and audio components as part of the media. A sod house exhibit could also be presented to show what living conditions and daily challenges were like farther “west” for the many people who lived in one of these structures. Other state-of-the-art interpretive exhibits will move beyond the actual homesteading experience to include the national and international impacts of the Homestead Act upon American Indians, immigrants to America, ranching, the industrial revolution, immigration, literature, and agriculture. These exhibits will be balanced in size and context with the dwelling exhibits. To accomplish this, large farming tools will be incorporated into the exhibits along with high technology exhibit components, *i.e.*, exhibits that will help to bring historic figures associated with the homesteading experience to life, one example being Willa Cather, a famous writer of the pioneer homestead experience. A film describing homesteading will be shown in the “Homestead Heritage Center Theater”. This theatre will be designed as a flexible and highly functional space with potential for seating not only 100 visitors, but suitable for temporary exhibitions and other indoor activities, such as performing arts presentations, and so forth.

The “Homestead Heritage Center” will require a separate research facility within the building to act as a repository for the Monument’s records and other items of homesteading literature, as required by the Monument’s enabling legislation. To ensure the protection of the Monument’s museum collection, a storage area for artifacts will be incorporated, along with office and general storage space, within this facility as well. In order to enhance the interpretive and public education program of the Monument, an area off the lobby will be needed to sell interpretive publications and materials. A parking lot will be designed to accommodate 50 cars and 10 buses or campers.

### **The “Education Center”**

With the establishment of the new “Homestead Heritage Center”, the building presently used as the visitor center/museum will be modified to serve as an education center/maintenance facility. This center will serve as a location where students of all ages could engage in learning more about the homestead story. A “School of Traditional Homesteading Folk Arts” program will be established to give the public an opportunity to learn old homesteading folk crafts. Secondary school age students will engage in curriculum- guided programs. Distance learning technology will connect the center to schools near and far. This facility will continue to serve as an important part to the Monument’s interpretive program and will require the addition of at least one NPS interpretive specialist to the Monument’s staff. Special events will continue to be held from this location. The entrance area will incorporate a large brick mural showing scenes relating to the homesteading experience. The areas to the back of the present facility will be used to house maintenance functions. The remaining offices will be used by visiting instructors or modified to serve as classrooms. The exhibits presently in use will be removed and that area converted to classrooms. The present parking lot appears to be suitable to meet the foreseeable needs of this facility.

## The “Homestead Heritage Parkway”

*The “Homestead Heritage Parkway” proposes to form an interpretive linkage, on a voluntary basis, between the Monument, including the Freeman School, and the surrounding rural countryside and communities to highlight today’s visible and tangible results of implementation of the Homestead Act.* It is important to note that the NPS is not recommending a formal federal designation for this parkway. Rather, the NPS views this as a voluntary interpretive tool. The concept of the “Homestead Heritage Parkway” presumes the rerouting of a segment of State Highway 4 outside the Monument’s boundary.

After this realignment has occurred, the abandoned segment of State Highway 4 will become an access road for the Monument and for local residents. The “Homestead Heritage Parkway” will begin where the access road (the abandoned segment of State Highway 4) enters the eastern boundary of the Monument and extend to the Freeman School. The NPS envisions the eventual and voluntary extension of the “Homestead Heritage Parkway” concept from the Freeman School west along the access road to where it rejoins State Highway 4. On the access road, the NPS recommends that the current speed limit be eliminated in favor of a lower speed limit conducive to a parkway function for local traffic and Monument visitors. The NPS also endorses the parkway’s extension to the east from the Monument to the City of Beatrice (meeting at the junction of State Highways 136 and 4 in West Beatrice), however the NPS is not recommending any change to the currently designated speed limit for that segment. With the eventual complete establishment of this 6.4-mile parkway, it is possible that a public biking and/or hiking path could be integrated into the redesign of State Highway 4.

The principal interpretive and educational theme of the parkway will be agriculture, including topics that will range from the family farm and uses of crop varieties to information on the tools and types of equipment that are used in farming operations. The modern farm operation will be compared to practices utilized at the time of the homesteaders through comparisons of such topics as crop yields and time devoted to ensure a successful harvest. These stories will be communicated through the use of signs and traveler information radio broadcasts.

The “Homestead Heritage Parkway” will depend on voluntary partnerships with the local governments and landowners along the proposed highway segment. Elements of this parkway concept could be facilitated through the establishment of partnerships, through TEA-21 (1998 Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century) funding, National Recreation Trail (Syms Bill) funds, or with NPS challenge cost share initiatives, to name only a few possible sources of funding. The truck and commuter traffic will be rerouted on a comparable replacement segment of State Highway 4 nearby. In spite of these changes, access from both the western and eastern end of this old highway segment will still be required. This will ensure that no one would be isolated or cut off.

## Specific Management Prescriptions

This *GMP* significantly changes the location of key Monument functions to a location outside of the existing flood hazard zone and outside of the current (1999) Monument boundaries, along with other revised management prescriptions (see italics below) for the Monument.

### 1. Location in the Floodplain

*The Monument's historic and prehistoric collections, archives, and the museum galleries are protected from the threat of damage and loss from 100-year frequency flood events by their incorporation within a new "Homestead Heritage Center" located outside of the designated 100-year floodway and outside of current Monument boundaries.* This new heritage center will contain the Monument's administrative offices, historic collections, homestead records, educational exhibits, media, museum, and the Palmer-Epard Cabin. It will be constructed outside of the 100-year floodplain in a location to the east of the Freeman graves, outside of the Monument's existing eastern boundary, and south of State Highway 4. The 15.98-acre size of this tract, which is based on the result of negotiations with the current landowner, should provide a significant amount of flexibility for accommodation of this proposed development. This development will require the construction of new access roads and parking areas. Because this center would be sited completely outside of the Monument's existing boundary, a congressionally authorized expansion of the Monument's boundary will be necessary with federal acquisition of this land in fee-simple title. The building that contained the old visitor center will be adaptively reused as an education center for demonstrations, formal educational activities, special events, storage of large, easily movable items within the Monument's collection, maintenance offices and facilities. The two existing staff houses and maintenance facility will remain in their present locations within the designated 100-year floodplain. Potentially hazardous materials commonly associated with maintenance functions (*e.g.*, solvents, fuels, oil, paint, *etc.*) will be stored appropriately to protect them from direct exposure to floodwaters. The existing sewage system at the old visitor center complex will undergo routine monitoring and pumping, and would be capped to ensure its protection during floods. When replacement is necessary, the system could be relocated within the current developed area to maintain the system's functional integrity.

### 2. Prairie Restoration Purpose

*The reconstructed tallgrass prairie is recognized as one valuable tool for interpreting the homesteading story. Resource management practices work to support the Monument's legislated purpose while protecting and preserving the reconstructed tallgrass prairie's significant scientific and historic values.* In concert with its approved *Resource Management Plan*, the Monument will complete the resource inventory databases on its flora and fauna. It will also work to complete a comprehensive study of the prairie reconstruction at the Monument to determine the relative scientific and historic values of various reconstruction efforts. This information will be used to effectively manage these resources and facilitate public understanding of the natural resources encountered by the homesteaders. The Monument will continue to actively manage its native and reconstructed tallgrass prairie areas and will integrate new natural resource information into its management practices as it becomes available. The Monument will adjust its interpretation of the reconstructed prairie to emphasize the prairie as landscape encountered and cultivated by pioneer farmers during the homesteading era. The Monument's staff will work closely with natural resource specialists to determine which areas of the reconstructed prairie could support demonstrations of period farm implements in the future. The Monument's trail system will be expanded into the south-southwest corner of the prairie. This trail system will connect with the new "Homestead Heritage Center". An "*Historic Agricultural Practices Demonstration Subzone*" of 3.5 acres in size (11.8 acres with federal acquisition of the "State Triangle" tract) will be identified. No other developmental inroads to or alterations of these prairie resources will be allowed.

### **3. Protection of the Cultural Landscape**

*The Monument's cultural landscape and historic integrity are protected, to the greatest extent practicable, from external encroachment and its historic features are accurately represented to the public.* The Monument staff will implement recommendations from the *Cultural Landscape Report*. The Monument will also revise its existing *Furnishings Study* for the Palmer-Epard Cabin and the *Furnishings Plan* for the Freeman School to meet current NPS standards. The Palmer-Epard Cabin will be moved out of the 100-year floodplain and incorporated within the new "Homestead Heritage Center." The Monument's *Scope of Collection Statement* will be revised, and the *Collection Management Plan* recommendations would be implemented.

### **4. Traffic on State Highway 4**

*State Highway 4 is no longer a threat to visitor safety and its impact to the Monument's natural and cultural landscapes, as well as to the overall visitor experience, is minimized to the greatest extent practicable.* The Monument will work in partnership with Nebraska Department of Roads to relocate a three-mile segment of State Highway 4 to a location away from its existing alignment in order to reduce its impacts on the Monument and the visiting public. The remaining abandoned segment of State Highway 4 will function as a local access road through the Monument, to Pioneer Acres, and to other local residences. The NPS will work with the state and other local jurisdictions to establish maintenance responsibilities for the remaining abandoned segment of State Highway 4. This segment will then be adapted by the NPS to serve as the core segment of an eventual 6.4-mile "Homestead Heritage Parkway". This concept will function to enhance public awareness and understanding of the homesteading legacy. It will include interpretive media and link the historic agricultural scene to the region's modern, agrarian practices. The Monument will establish partnerships with its neighbors and other levels of governmental offices to promote the **voluntary** overall management of these segments of State Highway 4 to complement the "Homestead Heritage Parkway" concept. Special legislation may be required to authorize the Monument to assist with educational, maintenance, and operational costs to establish the complete "Homestead Heritage Parkway". In addition, the Monument will work with local governments to locate a bicycle/pedestrian path within this parkway. Its purpose will be to connect the community of Beatrice with the Monument and to add additional recreational and educational qualities to the parkway and Monument.

### **5. Relationship with Freeman School**

*The Freeman School is safely accessible for visitors and has a clear visual connection and a well-defined interpretive relationship with the rest of the Monument.* Monument staff will facilitate the development of a well-defined interpretive relationship between the Freeman School and the rest of the Monument, including the school's role in community development and the basic elements of western settlement. The Freeman School will be incorporated into the "Homestead Heritage Parkway" concept, thus improving its connection to the Monument. It will also have a more interactive role within the Monument's curricula-based education program. Visitor access will remain at an "on demand" basis until higher visitation necessitates a change in policy. Staffing of the Freeman School will be reevaluated commensurate with visitation demand. Establishment of the "Homestead Heritage Parkway" and the proposed diversion of heavy vehicular and industrial truck traffic from the school's intersection (as proposed under Item 4 above) will reduce safety concerns related to the public's ability to visit the school and would redefine the Monument's approach to interpreting the site.

## **6. Legislative Mandates for Collections**

*The Monument fulfills its legislative mandate of becoming a repository for “. . . literature applying to settlement and agricultural implements.”* The Monument will work with agencies such as the National Archives and the Bureau of Land Management to establish an electronic database of land records relating to homesteading that will be made available to the general public via computer workstations located within the proposed “Homestead Heritage Center”. The Monument will also integrate its museum collections into its interpretive, education, and research programs. In addition, an oral history program will be developed to preserve homesteading stories along with a network of national oral history programs to be incorporated into the “Homestead Heritage Center’s” research and archival facility for public education. The Monument’s collection of agricultural implements relating to settlement and the homestead era will be expanded beyond its existing mostly 1880s-vintage. The Monument will actively collaborate with other organizations that possess agricultural collections for opportunities to establish exhibits and interpretive demonstrations. Additional items from the Monument’s museum collection will also be placed on exhibit.

## **7. Interpretation of the Homestead Act**

*The Monument’s interpretive program fully and cohesively represents the national context of the Homestead Act, along with its historic intentions and results, regarding the “settlement, cultivation, and civilization of the Great West.”* The Monument will expand the interpretive story that it tells from its current focus on the Freeman family to feature the impact of the Homestead Act on the “Great West”, both ecologically and culturally. This redirection of interpretive emphasis will promote knowledge of the epic proportions of the Homestead Act. The existing homestead and the Freeman story will be used as reference points to interpret the national experience that resulted from implementation of the Act. The Monument will use expanded interpretive media, such as exhibits, interactive media, and waysides, to interrelate the story of the tallgrass prairie ecosystem with the historical human perspective of “taming” this natural resource. The Monument will go on to redefine the Palmer-Epard Cabin’s role in the interpretive story as an exhibit of a genuine homestead structure and as an example of the use of natural resources in a regional context. The Monument will also work to present an improved balance of human perspectives regarding the general homesteading story. Various interpretive media will be utilized throughout the “Homestead Heritage Center” and the “Homestead Heritage Parkway”. A link with local educational institutions in the region will be established to allow the Monument’s interpretive staff to participate in distance learning, such as expanded teacher workshops, to further enhance the Monument’s interpretive message. The existing visitor center will be adaptively reused primarily as an educational center.

## **8. Accuracy and Effectiveness of Interpretive Media**

*The Monument's interpretive media and exhibits are complete, up-to-date, and make full use of current thinking and technology in their presentation of the homesteading story. The interpretive media and the information presented by them fully engage the Monument's visitors, especially children.* New interpretive media will be developed for placement in the new "Homestead Heritage Center". This media will be used to present an expanded interpretive story that goes beyond the Monument's current focus on the Freeman family to feature the impact of the Homestead Act on the "Great West", both ecologically and culturally. This redirection of interpretive emphasis will promote knowledge of the epic proportions of the Homestead Act. The existing homestead and the Freeman story will be used as reference points to interpret the national and international experiences that resulted from implementation of the Act. In addition, the Monument will use some of the expanded interpretive media, such as exhibits, interactive media, films, and waysides, to interrelate the story of the tallgrass prairie ecosystem with the historical human perspective of "taming" this natural resource. These media will be designed to be engaging for visitors of all ages, especially children. The Monument will go on to redefine the Palmer-Epard Cabin's role in the interpretive story as an exhibit of a genuine homestead structure and as an example of the use of natural resources in a regional context. The Monument will also work to present an improved balance of human perspectives and interrelationships regarding the general homesteading story.

## **9. Existing Facilities**

*The Monument's facilities establish a strong linkage between the interpretive media and the 160-acre historic homestead site. They also improve the Monument's ability to effectively manage its resources and confront its operational needs.* The building that contained the old visitor center will be adaptively reused as an education center for demonstrations, special events, formal educational opportunities, and maintenance offices and facilities. The two existing staff houses will remain in their present locations within the designated 100-year floodway.

## **10. Adequacy of Monument Boundaries**

*Congress adjusts the Monument's boundaries beyond the original 160-acre Freeman homestead and its associated cultural features to fully and adequately meet the mission and goals of Homestead National Monument of America.* These adjustments will include implementation of Priorities I, II, III and IV as recommended in the *Boundary Study for Homestead National Monument of America* (Appendix B). These include the acquisition of a 15.98-acre tract adjacent to the Monument's eastern boundary as the location for the proposed new "Homestead Heritage Center", the acquisition of a 0.4-mile segment of State Highway 4, acquisition of a permanent scenic easement for the Pioneer Acres "Green", and the acquisition of the "State Triangle".

## **Management Zones**

Under this *GMP*, there will be four management zones at the Monument. The Historic, Development, and Special Use zones presently occur within the Monument. The Agricultural Historic Demonstration Subzone is a new zone.

**Historic Zone:** This zone consists of approximately 150 acres on the original Freeman homestead, the Freeman School, and the school grounds. Nearly 100 acres of the original homestead are reconstructed tallgrass prairie. The remaining acres are in riparian woodland.

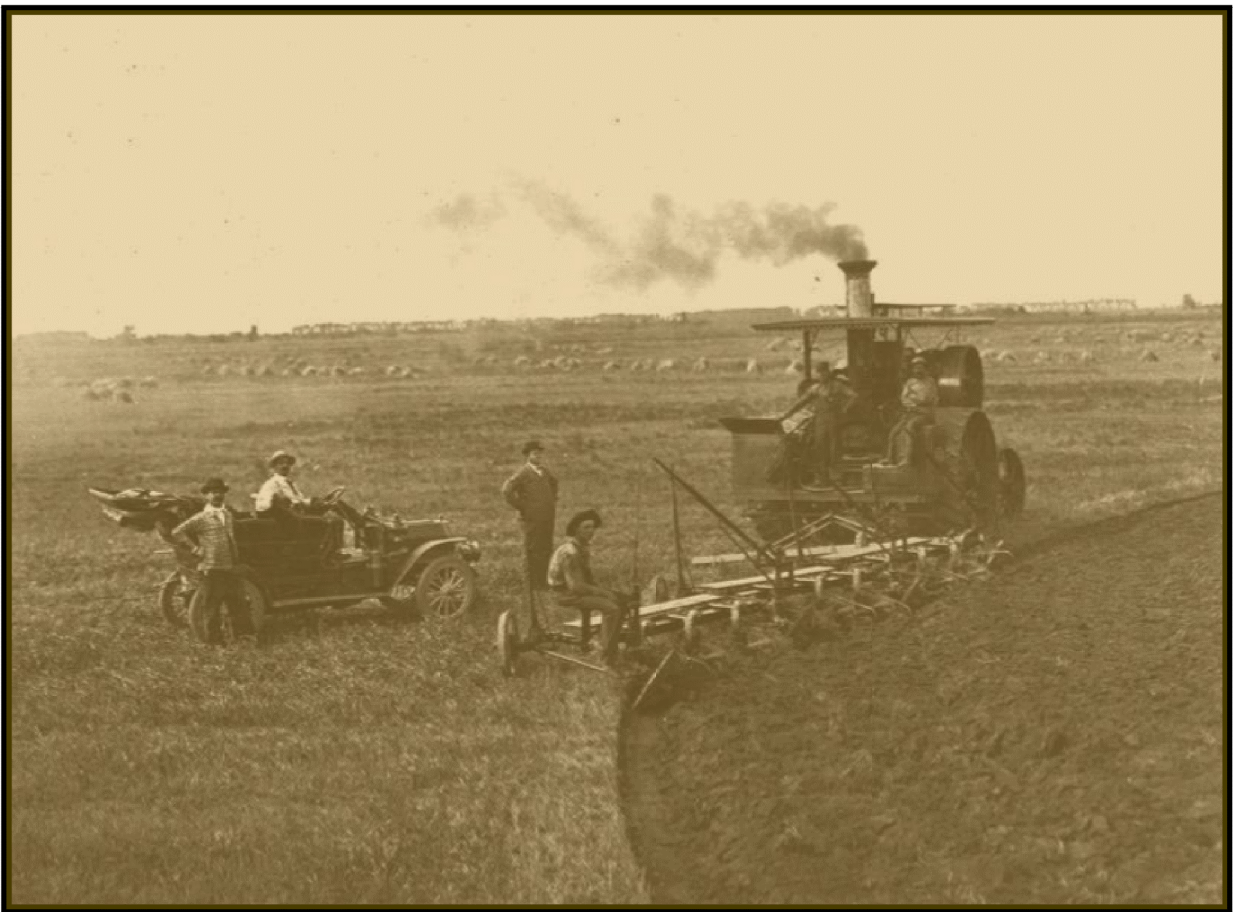
***Historic Agricultural Practices Demonstration Subzone:*** This subzone encompasses approximately 3.5 acres of land (11.8 acres with federal acquisition of the “State Triangle” tract) within the Monument’s Historic Zone. The location of this zone is indicated on the map for this alternative, and could include the “State Triangle” tract if it becomes part of the Monument (see recommendation within *Boundary Study*, Appendix B). It is intended as an area in which demonstrations of historic agricultural practices (such as farming and haying), tools and equipment relating to the homesteading era can take place as an extension of the Monument’s interpretive exhibits and educational programs. The potential significance of archeological resources within the project area will be evaluated in advance of implementation of historic demonstration activities. The need for additional studies will depend upon the results of this investigation. In addition, this area represents a significantly lower quality and value of reconstructed prairie.

***Development Zone:*** This zone consists of approximately six acres. Within this zone are: the current visitor center/administration complex; two residences; a maintenance building; storage yard; a small picnic area; the access road; and a 50-car parking lot. The Monument’s physical developments are located in close proximity to one another.

***Special Use Zone:*** This area encompasses approximately 30 acres protected by scenic easements along the Monument’s north boundary and along the north and south side of State Highway 4. These lands are currently in agricultural use.

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## **SECTION III: Consultation and Coordination**





## Section III

### Consultation and Coordination

#### **Description of Consultation and Public Involvement**

The NPS has taken a comprehensive approach to public involvement during the development of this *GMP*. To date, the NPS has issued two newsletters for the general public and conducted a series of public meetings. The NPS has consulted with state and local government officials, including the State Historic Preservation Office. American Indian groups with affiliations to the Monument have received the newsletters and a copy of the draft plan for comment.

Newsletter No. 1 was mailed in December 1997, while Newsletter No.2 was distributed in March 1998. Nearly 600 newsletters were in each mailing. The series of public meetings were conducted in January 1998. Two meetings were held in Beatrice, Nebraska, near the Monument and one in Lincoln, Nebraska, 40 miles away. Over 20 people attended the three meetings. In April 1998, an "open house," was held at the Monument. Twenty-five individuals, park neighbors, government officials, and community members attended this "open house". All public meetings received coverage by local and regional media sources. Monument neighbors have been involved throughout the process.

The *GMP* planning team contacted the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma in an attempt to identify tribal concerns relative to this *GMP/EIS*. In addition, comments were sought through extensive mailings of newsletters and media coverage. No response was received from the tribe. Because of the Pawnee's long-standing cultural affiliation with this area of Nebraska, the NPS would continue to keep the tribe informed of important stages of this planning process and of plans to implement the preferred alternative throughout the *GMP* planning process.

#### **List of Agencies, Organizations, and Groups Consulted**

Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.  
Beatrice Chamber of Commerce, Beatrice, Nebraska  
City of Beatrice, Offices of the Mayor and City Manager  
Gage County Board of Supervisors  
Lower Big Blue Natural Resources District, Beatrice, Nebraska  
Nebraska Department of Roads, Lincoln, Nebraska  
Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Nebraska Natural Resources Commission, Lincoln, Nebraska  
Nebraska State Historic Preservation Officer, Lincoln, Nebraska  
Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma



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## **SECTION IV: Preparers and References**





## Section IV

### Preparers and References

The team responsible for developing this *General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement* for Homestead National Monument was established in October 1997.

#### Planning Team

Beverly Albrecht, Chief of Operations, Homestead National Monument of America; BA, English/Journalism, BS, Biology and Environmental Science; 16 years with the NPS

Karen Anderson, Outdoor Recreation Planner; Midwest Regional Office; BS Recreation, MCRP (Community and Regional Planning); 14 years with the NPS

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Mark Engler, Superintendent, Homestead National Monument of America; BA, History and Political Science; 19 years with the NPS

John H. Sowl, Landscape Architect-Park Planner; Midwest Regional Office; BS Environmental Science, MSLA Landscape Architecture; 11 years with the NPS; *GMP* Team Captain, Functioned as general writer/editor, wrote Section I, Section II, and V, Boundary Study, and *Record of Decision (ROD)*, contributed to Draft *GMP's* Section IV (Impacts), directed development of graphics

Donald L. Stevens, Jr., Senior Historian; Midwest Regional Office; BA and MA History, PhD Applied History; Prepared the "Homestead Story" and the "Freeman Story" in the General Description, cultural resources Section III and Draft *GMP's* Section IV (Impacts), and editorial assistance.

Julie A. Stumpf, Ecologist, Midwest Regional Office; BS Natural Resources, MS Range Ecology; 8 years with the NPS; Prepared Sections III and Draft *GMP's* IV (Impacts)

Don Wollenhaupt, Chief of Interpretation; Chickasaw National Recreation Area; BS Education; 21 years with the NPS; Prepared sections on interpretation.

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Geoffrey Burt, Landscape Architect (Graphics Assistance), Midwest Regional Office

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## Vintage Illustrations

Vintage illustrations for the *GMP*'s front cover and for the section separators of the document were photographed by Solomon D. Butcher. These photographs are used courtesy of the Nebraska State Historical Society. All other photographs are from the collection of Homestead National Monument of America.

## Maps

Base maps used in this *GMP* were produced by Land & Community Associates, Charlottesville, Virginia, and Ames, Iowa, through contract 1443CX600094014 (Quinn Evans/Architects), draft February, 1999.

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